Sukhi 222 International and ... Aid Pak...

The ... to work ...able filter... ...d of basic...

01/10/2021

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the study has been conducted on the project to ensure clean water in Dajal which is a small village in Southern Punjab of Pakistan. The manufacturer of the filters is **Sawyer Company** and the filters were provided to **Planning Aid Pakistan** by the US based organization **"Sukhi 222 International**". It is stated that the project lead **Abdul Wahab Baig** and Senior public relation manager **Muhammad Ali Babar** have implemented the project under their supervision with complete transparency and integrity.

Contents

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION....4
1.1. Planning Aid Pakistan and Sukhi222 collaboration....5
1.2. Site Selection....6
1.3. Target area....7
1.4. Objectives....7
1.5. Methodology:....8
1.6. Some Insights....9
CHAPTER 2. DATA COLLECTION....10
2.1. Electricity....10
2.2. Water contamination....10
2.3. Filters distribution....11
CHAPTER 3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION....12

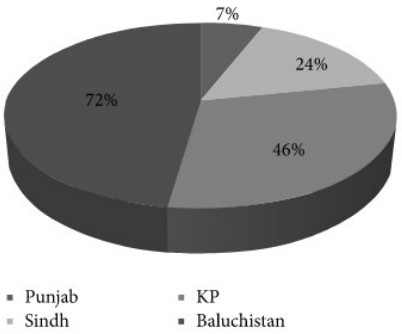
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

In most of the cities of Pakistan, underground water is the elementary source to drink, which contains various pathogens including many viral, bacterial, and protozoan agents causing 2.5 million deaths from endemic diarrheal disease each year. In Pakistan, about 50% of diseases and 40% of deaths occur due to poor drinking water quality reported in community health studies. In Pakistan, the main reasons of waterborne diseases in drinking water are the addition of municipal sewage and industrial wastewater at different points of the water distribution network as well as lack of water disinfection and water quality monitoring at treatment plants. Pakistan National Conservation Strategy reported that water-related diseases represent 40% of the communicable diseases. In Pakistan, waterborne diseases are typhoid, giardiasis, intestinal worms, diarrhea, cryptosporidium infections, and gastroenteritis. According to International Union on Conservation of Nature report, Infant deaths caused by water-related diarrhea are 60% in Pakistan which is the highest ratio in Asia. (Daud, 2017)

In Punjab, 7% of all the rural population depends on dug wells and rivers for water supply. This ratio is 24% in Sindh and people are utilizing water from unprotected sources. The rural communities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Baluchistan using water from surface and dug well are about 46% and 72%, respectively.

Figure 2

Dependence of water supply in the provinces of Pakistan.



1.1. Planning Aid Pakistan and Sukhi222 collaboration

Pakistan is fastest urbanizing country in South Asia, considering the rapid population explosion, climate change and corresponding challenges of urban planning. Planning Aid Pakistan has been established to highlight the issues and challenges which citizens are facing due to unawareness and lack of implementation of urban plans and laws. Besides, PAP majorly focuses on SDGs as Pakistan has committed internationally to create safe, sound and sustainable habitats for its people. Planning Aid Pakistan serves to fulfill the commitments on SDGs 5, 6, 9, 11, 13 and 17 with the collaboration of national and international companies and organizations.

Sukhi 222 is a USA-based, non-governmental organization which promotes and helps to achieve the universal basic human right of the dignified access within civil society to a minimum of 2 gallons of clean water a day, 2000 nutritional calories and 200 ft. of secure shelter. Sukhi 222 educates, advocates, and helps take action as required for universal dignified access to clean water, adequate nutrition and secure shelter.

To achieve SDG 6 which is clean water and sanitation, Planning Aid Pakistan and Sukhi 222 International collaborated and inked MOU. According to the MOU Sukhi222 provided 24 Sawyer filters and $800 for successful installation of filters in schools and hospitals and other places that are deprived of basic human rights.

The aim of this collaboration was to ensure the availability of drinkable water to schools, hospitals and religious sites. Sukhi 222 is already working on SDGs projects and provides water filters to other countries. Planning Aid Pakistan aims to benefit those schools and hospitals that don't have drinkable water. This project was initiated to fulfill the SDG 6. Both parties see the benefits of this project, have a desire to pursue the project and have determined that each brings unique expertise and experience necessary to accomplish the objectives outlined above.

1.2. Site Selection

For the implementation of project team selected a small village named Dajal which is a most backward town in the Southern Punjab. It is located in the Jampur Tehsil, Rajanpur District and Rajanpur known as the most backward district of Punjab. Due to having bitter ground water, people do not have access to clean water. The main sources of water is canal, rainfall, ponds and lakes which are very polluted in these areas and people suffer from different waterborne diseases like typhoid, giardiasis, intestinal worms, diarrhea, cryptosporidium infections, and gastroenteritis. To work on such humanitarian crisis Sukhi 222 International and Planning Aid Pakistan selected this area for the implementation of pilot project.

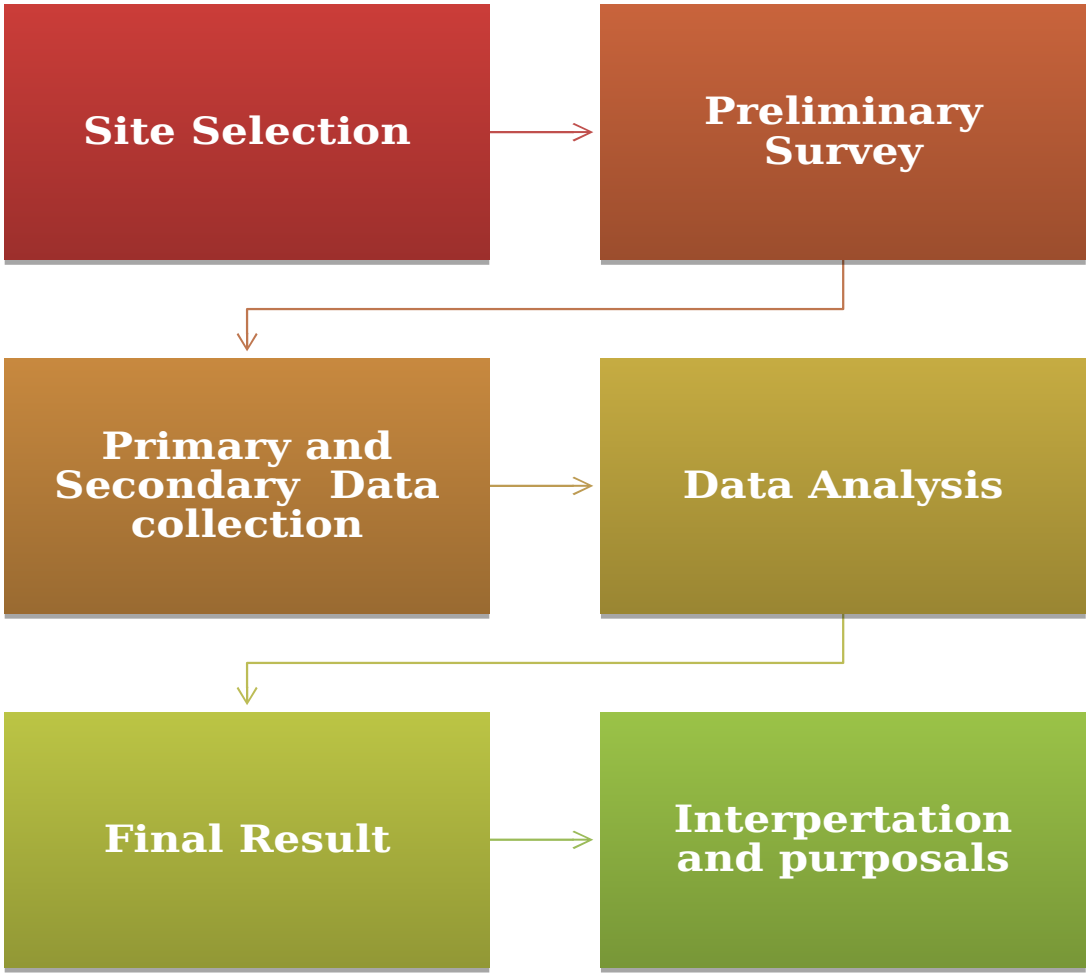
1.3. Target area

The target areas for filter distributions are the public places like schools, religious sites, clinics and hospitals. The reason to distribute these water filters in schools is because students are main target of waterborne diseases and their education also gets affected when they suffer from diseases. Clinic and hospitals are the points where patients could drink clean water.

1.4. Objectives

- To achieve SDG 6 and SDG 17.
- To provide the clean water in the most remote areas of Pakistan.
- To protect the people from water borne diseases.
- To improve the health and efficiency in student with the provision of clean water.
- To provide Jobs.

1.5. Methodology:

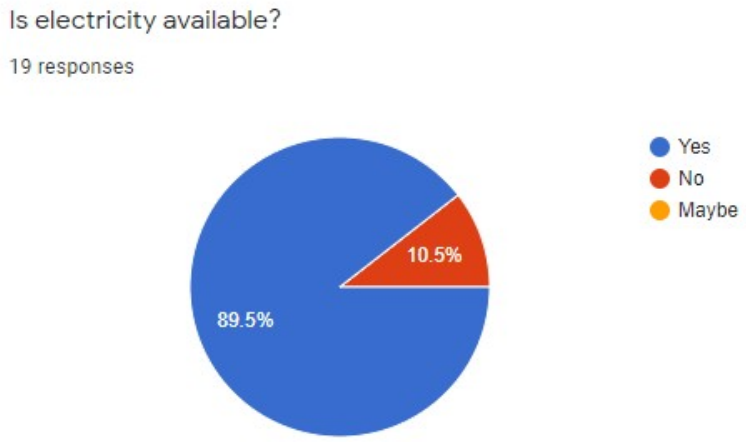


1.6. Some Insights

CHAPTER 2. DATA COLLECTION

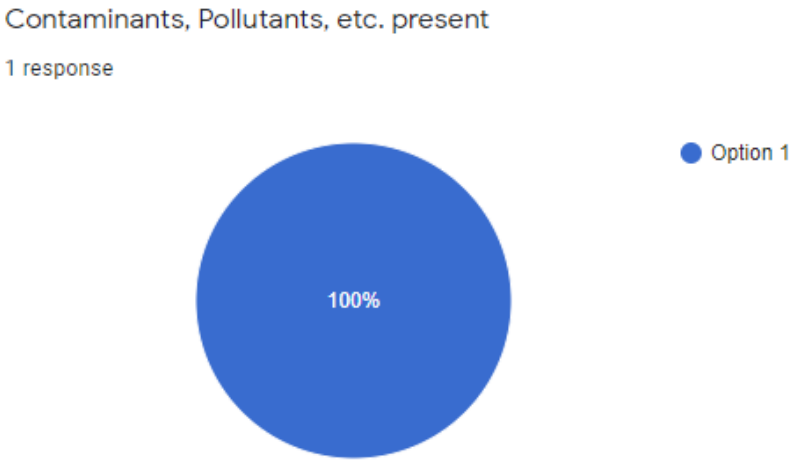
2.1. Electricity

The data shows 89.5% are have electricity available and only 10.5% area is not facilitated by the electricity.



2.2. Water contamination

The survey result shows that there was 100% contamination or pollutants present in water.

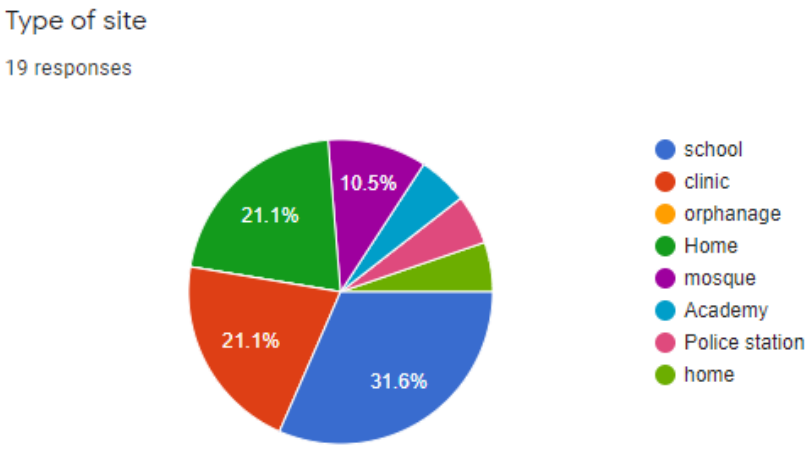


The survey results show that there was 100% contamination or pollutants present in water. The water was severely polluted in chemical, physical, biological each perspective. The majorly pollutants present in water were fecal coliform, bacteria, pathogens and the main source of water is open lakes and the store water of rainfall in the artificial ponds which is full of bacteria.

Dirt, bacteria
dirt, bacteria
dirt, bacteria
dirt, pollutants, bacteria
mud, pollutants, bacteria
Dirt, pollutants, bacteria
Dirty water from ponds
mud, pollutants, bacteria
Dirty water in ponds

2.3. Filters distribution

It has been witnessed that the most of the filters were distributed in schools which are followed by clinics and hospitals.



CHAPTER 3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

According to the report in the most cities of Pakistan the major source of drinking water is ground water which contains various pathogens including many viral, bacterial, and protozoan agents causing 2.5 million deaths from endemic diarrheal disease each year. But in some parts of Pakistan likewise in the small town of district Rajanpur name as Dajal the ground water is bitter so the main source of drinking water in this town is canal water or artificial pond which is filled up in rainfall season so the canal and artificial pond water contains bacteria and mud that cause diseases in the users specially it can affect the health of students and decrease their efficiency in the studies. Planning Aid Pakistan and Sukhi222 distribute water filters in the school, religious sites and clinics in the result these filters will be helpful in context to improve the efficiency of students in studies and help the patients to increase the recovery rate.

As per the recommendation it has been witnessed that the number of filters distributed were less according to their population. Few people said the flow of the water was very slow. People also believed that organizations should provide them food as these communities were most affected by the pandemic of Covid 19. Some people suggested that we should also dig a well and incorporate the proper filter to facilitate the whole village.